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If so, WORLD "WANTS" are the means and Mondays and Saturdays the days. On these two days every "SITUATION" "WANT" is read by thousands of employers. YOUR "WANT," even if it be but 2 lines at a cost of only 10 cents, will be seen by the very people you wish to reach. Remember that Monday and Saturday are THE WORLD'S HALF-RATE SITUATION DAYS.

PRICE ONE CENT.

5 PAGES.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1890.

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A STREET GHOST

FROM THE PRIVATE NOTEBOOK OF

INSPECTOR WILLIAMS.

SEE THE SUNDAY WORLD.

A COMPLETE NOVELETTE OF INTENSE INTEREST.

LAST EDITION

WHO GOT THE \$25,000

Irvine Strikes a Mysterious Item for "Detective Story."

Tom Costigan Tries to Tell Why Saloon-Keepers Are Not Tried.

John J. McDonough, the Cashier of the Excise Board for the past year, was the first witness to-day before the Fawcett investigating committee.

He is a clean little man, with bright black eyes, short iron-grey hair and a bristling mustache. He said he lived at 445 East Forty-sixth street, was a member of Tammany Hall and had been appointed director of the Board of Excise at the recommendation of the Twenty-second District General Committee.

He had been Cashier of the Second Avenue Railway Company prior to his political appointment. "My salary as Cashier is \$3,000, and I have an assistant, A. F. Parkhurst, at \$1,800 a year," said the witness in response to a question from Inquirer Irvine.

"What are your duties?" "I enter all receipts for licenses in my cash book and deposit in the German Exchange Bank." "Yours is a strictly cash business, and each entry is made on one line, is it not?" "Yes, sir."

"Now tell me how many entries you make on an average each day?" "It varies. In the busy season there are sometimes as high as 175. During the dull season there are sometimes as few as fifteen."

"Do you think two persons are necessary to perform this work?" "Yes, sir; so that the Cashier is absent by sickness or for any other cause there will be some responsible person under bonds to perform the duties."

Cashier McDonough said his bond was for \$50,000, and that the bond was given by Edward Sheehy and Richard J. Mahoney, who were his sureties. He said he had large business contracts with the city or not. The bond of the assistant cashier is \$10,000.

To Lawyer Levinthal Mr. McDonough stated that he had been called to the stand to make a daily statement of receipts to the Chief Inspector and a daily return of receipts to the Treasurer.

For the year ending April 30, 1889, \$76,675 was appropriated for the expenses of the Excise Department. In 1889, \$71,500; in 1888, \$71,000; in 1887, \$70,000; in 1886, \$69,000; in 1885, \$68,000; in 1884, \$67,000; in 1883, \$66,000; in 1882, \$65,000; in 1881, \$64,000; in 1880, \$63,000.

"Then the expenses have been doubled between 1880 and 1889?" exclaimed Mr. Irvine.

"Detective service" is put down for nearly \$50,000, and the last year, Mr. McDonough could not explain what that meant.

Mr. Irvine said he would show that though the number of licenses had increased, the amount of receipts had been largely increased, and added:

"Whether the increase in the number of licenses issued has worked an increase or a decrease in the receipts, the general public will have to ascertain by calling the Commissioners themselves."

In addition to the money paid from the Police Fund, about \$1,000,000 to the Excise Department, there is a nearly another \$1,000,000 paid to the Excise Department for the work of the Excise Department and some other departments.

The story goes that a certain saloon-keeper recently gathered a large number of his customers to celebrate what he called his jubilee.

The saloon-keeper was a man of the name of Jones, and he had been in the business for twenty-five years. He had no doubt that the twenty-fifth anniversary of his opening was a great day for him.

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His Case Falls in the Court of Last Resort.

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The opinion called attention to the fact that the Constitution of the State of New York and that of the United States were almost identical.

The Legislature of New York, after careful examination of all questions connected with the proposition for the utilization of electricity as a method for producing death, had decided that it was not more cruel than the modes heretofore employed and recognized by law, but was, on the contrary, a more humane method.

The Legislature had a right to determine the method of punishment which should be inflicted upon those violating the laws, provided the method did not interfere with the rights of the person, under the Constitution of the United States.

After the matter had been fully examined and acted upon by the Legislature, the case was sent to the courts and examined in detail in all its features and in the light of the best expert testimony that could be had. It had been carried from one court to another and reached the highest judicial bodies of the State, with the same opinion in each court, maintaining the constitutionality of the law, and that the method of execution proposed was not cruel.

The opinion discussed in relation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, but held that it did not warrant interference.

Such unusual and cruel punishment as burning at the stake, dismembering or torture would not be recognized by the law of civilized nations, but there seemed to have been no evidence before the Court or Legislature to warrant the conclusion that the form of death proposed was cruel in a greater degree than that recognized by the Constitution and accepted by the law of the land; and as Kemmler's crime was committed after the date at which the act was to take effect no sufficient reason was urged or found for a writ of error.

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He Causes Many Figures to Be Added to the City's Printing Bills.

The introduction of so many new systems, and the adoption of so many fads by the new Commissioner of Street Cleaning, has occasioned a considerable expense to the city in the matter of printing.

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SUMMING UP FOR PELL.

Claim that He Wasn't a Bank-Wrecker, but an Agent.

Would He Steal a Paltry \$31,000 When He Could Have Taken Millions.

Financier George F. Pell looked more cheerful this morning than at any time since his trial for stealing thirty-one bonds of the Lenox Hill Bank began.

He smiled and chatted with wife and counsel, while Recorder Smyth and District Attorney Davis held a long consultation over some petty points, and did not seem to be at all worried by the possible outcome of the case.

All the evidence was in and both sides had rested. The court-room was well filled when Judge Holmes rose to sum up the case for Pell.

The prisoner's lawyer called the attention of the jury at the outset to the fact that Pell in all the transactions in which he was engaged in connection with the Lenox Hill Bank appeared only as the authorized and duly accredited agent of Simmons.

Efforts had been made, he said, "to bring into the case other transactions in which Simmons had been engaged in order to blacken Pell, and a great deal had been said about the fact that he was not in any way connected with the bank, but that he was a perfectly legitimate transaction and it was a perfectly legitimate transaction and it was a perfectly legitimate transaction."

"Pell played an important part in the case," he said, "and he was not in any way connected with the bank, but that he was a perfectly legitimate transaction and it was a perfectly legitimate transaction and it was a perfectly legitimate transaction."

"There was nothing novel in the fact that Simmons, after he obtained control of the bank, should divide the directorship among his acquaintances."

"There was no motive for stealing this \$31,000 that was taken from the bank. We don't dispute the identity of these bonds. There is no evidence to show that they were stolen. It is inconceivable that a man like Simmons or Pell, used to business transactions, would risk all his resources for a paltry sum like \$31,000, when so many thousands were involved."

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